

“The sketch of the trachea belonging to a male of *Stictonetta nevosa*, which is appended [p. 363], shows that the bony labyrinth, which is asymmetrical in the Common Domestic Drake, is replaced by a slight swelling of the inferior larynx only in the present species, and that the trachea is, moreover, symmetrical.

“So far there is no difference as regards the two sexes. Where the male bird of *Stictonetta nevosa* differs from the female is in the two expansions occurring at irregular distances in the course of the trachea. The upper one is about equidistant from the pharynx proper and the second, while the lower one is placed somewhat higher from the inferior larynx than the first one is from the pharynx. These swellings, when the trachea is *in situ*, are ‘compressed,’ and accordingly, when viewed from the front, are not conspicuous. Viewed in the profile, however, these contours are plainly visible, as is shown in the sketches.

“The trachea of the female bird is more or less cylindrical throughout its entire length.”

XXXI.—*On a Collection of Birds from the Tanganyika Plateau, in British Central Africa.* By Capt. G. E. SHELLEY, F.Z.S.

(Plates V. & VI.)

As I am kindly informed by Lt.-Col. W. H. Manning, H.B.M. Deputy Commissioner for British Central Africa, the present collection of birds was made during the months of July, August, and September last year by the hunters belonging to the Scientific Staff at Zomba, who were temporarily attached to the Commission for the Delimitation of the Anglo-German Boundary between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. The Commission landed in July at Karonga, about 10° S. lat., and during its stay there some specimens were collected at Mpata, ten miles to the westward. The expedition then travelled due north to Fort Hill, on the Songwe River, which forms a portion of the Anglo-German boundary, and followed the Stevenson Road through the

Mamwe district to Fife, in about $9^{\circ} 25'$ S. lat., $32^{\circ} 40'$ E. long. Many of the specimens were collected at Ikawa, ten miles S.E. of Fife, and at Luchinde, halfway between Fife and Lake Nyasa.

The collection contains about 220 specimens, referable to 100 species. A complete set of them has been presented to the British Museum by Lt.-Col. Manning, and the duplicates will be sent to the South-African Museum, Capetown.

The collection contains examples of three new species:—

(1) *Malaconotus manningi* (p. 369), closely allied to *M. melamprosopus* (Reichen.).

(2) *Cisticola alticola* (p. 373), probably more nearly allied to *C. angusticauda* Reichen. than to any other known species.

(3) *Melanobucco macclounii* (p. 377), nearly allied to *M. levillanti* (Vieill.).

Where no exact locality is stated it must be understood that the specimens are from some part of the Nyasa-Tanganyika plateau, which is fully described in Capt. E. R. F. Boileau's paper read before the Royal Geographical Society on April 24th, 1899, and published in the 'Geographical Journal,' vol. xiii.

The nomenclature and arrangement used in this list are those of Shelley's 'Birds of Africa.'

1. ANTHOTHREPTES ANCHIETÆ.

Fort Hill, on the Songwe river.

I was more pleased than surprised at seeing this species in the collection, for Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall wrote to me from Mashonaland, dated 3rd Jan., 1899:—"Since last writing I have obtained an example of what I take to be *Anthothreptes anchietæ* ♂, but unfortunately it has not acquired its full breeding-plumage. Out at Mazoe, at Christmas, I saw another in full plumage. I had a good look at it through the glasses, but could not secure it."

This species has previously been recorded only from Benguela, where it was discovered by Anchieta at Caconda, and where he informs us that it is common and known to

the natives as "Kinjongo," a name I have also met with on one of his labels attached to a specimen of *Cinnyris oustaleti*.

2. PARUS INSIGNIS.

Ikawa. Four adults.

This bird appears to be common in Nyasaland and to entirely replace *P. niger*, so I presume that the *P. niger* Reichen. Vög. Deutsch-Ost-Afr. p. 213, refers to this species. As this form was not generally well known, I gave a key to it and its near allies in a former article (*Ibis*, 1897, p. 526). Unfortunately the key was wrong as regards this species, for it should have been: *b*!. Larger; tail with a narrow white margin on each side... *P. insignis*. Apparently the range of this Tit is from the Cunene and Zambesi rivers northward into Angola on the west and the Usagua country on the east, and it is replaced south of the Cunene and Zambesi rivers by *P. niger*, while its nearest ally, *P. leucopterus*, ranges northward from Angola to Senegambia and through the Congo district, Uganda, Upper Nile, and Shoa into Abyssinia. *P. xanthostomus* is only known to me by three specimens: one from Grahamstown, a second obtained by Bradshaw south of the Zambesi, and a third from Mzimba, in the Upper Shiré district.

3. SALPORNIS SALVADORII.

Fort Hill and Ikawa. Four adults.

The genus *Salpornis* is represented by only two closely-allied species, the Indian *S. spilonotus* and the African bird.

Anchieta procured the type of *S. salvadorii* and several other specimens at Caconda in Benguela, and in the same neighbourhood Mr. Van der Kellen obtained a specimen on the Kasinga river. Messrs. Jameson and T. Ayres, during their journey through Mashonaland, met with it at the Ganyani river in September; and Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall secured a specimen in October near Salisbury, where it is known to the natives as "Mangwidso." In Nyasaland specimens have been collected at Zomba in August, at Fort Hill and Ikawa. The species is not recorded from German East Africa, but has been obtained by Mr. F. J. Jackson at Savé, on Mount Elgon, in February, at an elevation of 6000 feet,

and Emin procured specimens on the Upper White Nile district at Tobbo, Langomeri, and Wadelai, its most northern known range being South Macrara ($5^{\circ} 4' N.$ lat., $29^{\circ} 31' E.$ long.).

4. ANTHUS PYRRHONOTUS.

5. EMBERIZA ORIENTALIS.

Ikawa.

This species appears to be common and generally distributed over Nyasaland. It is now known to range from the Pangani district southwards into Mashonaland, whence there is a specimen in the British Museum. On the label of this specimen is written: "♂, 11.9.98, Hanyani river, 4500 ft., Mashonaland. Upper mandible black, lower one flesh-colour, blackish at the tip; legs dark flesh-colour; iris brown. In stomach, spiders and a caterpillar." This example was presented by Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall, who writes to me:—" *E. orientalis* would seem to be somewhat scarce here. I first observed it in May, when I came across a flock of about a dozen, but did not secure one, and the specimen sent is the only other that has come under my notice. It appears to seek its food entirely on the ground, in open bush, and is somewhat fearless in its habits, allowing one to approach within a few yards before rising, when it only flies for a short distance, settling again abruptly at the base of a small tree or bush; they seem to perch rarely, and then only on low shrubs."

6. FRINGILLARIA TAHAPISI.

7. PASSER DIFFUSUS.

8. POLIOSPIZA REICHARDI.

Poliospiza reichardi Reichen. J. f. O. 1882, p. 209; id. Vög. Deutsch-Ost-Afr. p. 196 (1894) (Kakoma); Shelley, B. Afr. i. no. 274 (1896).

Poliospiza striatipectus Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 258 (Elgeyo); Shelley, B. Afr. i. no. 276; id. Ibis, 1897, p. 528 (Nyika Plateau).

Ikawa.

Dr. R. B. Sharpe has informed me that his *P. striatipectus* is not distinct from *P. reichardi* Reichen.

9. *SERINUS ICTERUS*.

Two specimens.

10. *ESTRILDA INCANA*.

The little we know regarding the Natal Grey Waxbill is that it was discovered by Wahlberg in the Natal district. I found its nest at Durban, on the 8th March, placed in a creeper overhanging the footpath; and the Messrs. Woodward likewise found it breeding in Zululand in a small tree in the open country, and describe the nest as "very loosely made of grass, lined with fowls' feathers. It contained six very small white eggs." A specimen, evidently of this species, procured by Peters at Inhambane, has been made the type of *Habropygga poliogastra* Reichen. It is therefore interesting to find it next recorded from about 15° due north from Inhambane, in the Mambwe country, between the lakes of Nyasa and Tanganyika. Its plumage is delicate blue-grey, with the lower back crimson.

11. *ANAPLECTES GURNEYI*.

As I first described this species from a specimen presented to me by Prof. Barboza du Bocage from Caconda, I am pleased to meet with it again from the Tanganyika Plateau to the north-west of Lake Nyasa, thus extending its known range eastward by about 20° of longitude.

12. *SYCOBROTUS AMAUROCEPHALUS*.

This is the first specimen I have seen of this species, and it is new to the British Museum Collection. The type was procured by Schütt at Talla Magongo, in Angola; examples have also been procured by Bohndorff at Kibondo, on the Upper Congo, and southward by Anchieta at Quissange; and as Böhm found it near Lake Tanganyika, it is not surprising that it should be in the present collection from the Tanganyika Plateau. Its plumage is uniform brown above, rather darker on the head, and the lower throat and under surface of the body bright yellow. It is very well figured, J. f. O. 1880, pl. iii. fig. 1.



JG Keulemans del. et lith

Muntern Bros imp

MALACONOTUS MANNINGI.

13. XANTHOPHILUS XANTHOPS.

This and the following four species are common and generally distributed throughout Nyasaland. The specimens have no exact localities attached to them.

14. HYPHANTORNIS NIGRICEPS.

15. ORIOLUS NOTATUS.

16. ORIOLUS LARVATUS.

17. PHOLIDAUGES VERREAUXI.

18. GRAUCALUS PECTORALIS.

Fort Hill.

19. FISCUS SOUSÆ.

Fiscus sousæ Shelley, Ibis, 1897, p. 532 (Nyika Plateau).

This is the third specimen of this species that we have received from British Central Africa.

20. NILAUS NIGRITEMPORALIS.

This Shrike, and the three that follow, are common in Nyasaland.

21. LANIARIUS MOSAMBICUS.

Fife.

22. DRYOSCOPIUS CUBLA.

Ikawa.

23. TELEPHONUS SENEGALUS.

24. TELEPHONUS MINOR.

Karonga.

This is the first record of the species from Nyasaland. The most southern and western range known for this species is Tête, on the Zambesi, where Sir John Kirk collected two specimens, which are now in the British Museum. Hence it ranges north to the Equator, where Mr. F. J. Jackson met with it at Elgeyo.

25. MALACONOTUS MANNINGI, sp. nov. (Plate V.)

Crown, back of neck, and upper back entirely uniform dark grey; a broad black band covers the forehead, sides of head and ear-coverts, and reaches halfway down the sides of

the neck; lower half of the back, wing-coverts, outer edges of quills, and the tail olive-green; remainder of the quills blackish brown, with partial broad sulphur-yellow inner margins, and a few of the inner primaries have obsolete pale yellowish tips; tail with sulphur-yellow ends to all but the centre pair of feathers. Beneath bright yellow, rather darker and shaded with reddish orange on the chin, throat, and chest; under wing-coverts entirely yellow. Bill black; tarsi and feet slaty black. Total length 7·5 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 3·7, tail 3·6, tarsus 1.

There is no locality given on the label of the single specimen, but I think we may presume that it was obtained in the Mambwe district, and, from the uniform jet-black of the forehead and sides of head and neck, it must be an adult male.

Malaconotus manningi may be readily distinguished from its near ally, *M. melamprosopus*, in having no trace of white on the crown, and in only a few of the inner primaries having obsolete yellow ends.

Key to the Species of MALACONOTUS.

- a. Smaller: wing not more than 4 inches; culmen not more than 0·75.
- a¹. Some yellow on forehead in adults: wing not more than 3·5; bill much smaller *sulphureipectus*.
- b¹. No yellow on head: wing not less than 3·5; bill larger: crown and back of neck greyish, surrounded in front and on the sides with black in adult males only.
- a². With sulphur-yellow ends to most of the tail-feathers.
- a³. Crown, back of neck, and upper back entirely uniform deep grey; a few of the inner primaries with obsolete yellow ends. *manningi* *.
- b². Some white on the crown; most of the quills with distinct yellow ends *melamprosopus*.
- b². Yellow ends of tail-feathers shaded with orange.
- c³. Throat and crop vermilion or orange-red . . *multicolor*.
- d³. Throat and crop black *melanothorax*.

* *Laniarius abbotti*, Richmond, Auk, 1897, p. 161, should apparently be placed between *Malaconotus manningi* and *M. melamprosopus*.

- b. Larger: wing more than 4 inches; culmen more than 1 inch. Upper half of the head and back of the neck grey.
- c¹. Underparts yellow, with no grey throat.
- c². With a subterminal black bar to the tail; throat and chest washed with orange-red.
- c³. With the grey hood extending further down over the upper back *poliochlamys*.
- f³. Grey hood not extending on to the upper back *gabonensis*.
- d². No subterminal black bar to the tail.
- g³. Entire upper half of head uniform grey; wing-feathers subterminally blackish next to the pale yellow tips *lagdeni*.
- h³. With white on sides of head; wing-feathers with no subterminal dark portion.
- a⁴. White on sides of head extending round the eye, and forming another patch behind the ear-coverts *monteiri*.
- b⁴. White on sides of head confined to a loreal band in front of the eye.
- a⁵. With scarcely any or no trace of chestnut on the crop: wing 4·8 inches .. *poliocephalus*.
- b⁵. Crop chestnut-yellow: wing 4·5 *blanchoti*.
- c⁵. Crop chestnut: wing 4·2 *approximans*.
- d¹. Underparts olive, like the back; throat grey .. *gladiator*.

26. MALACONOTUS BLANCHOTI.

Mpata.

This and the next species are common throughout Nyasaland.

27. CRATEROPUS KIRKI.

28. ANDROPADUS FLAVIGULA.

Xenocichla flavigula (Cab.); Sharpe, Cat. B. M. vi. p. 98 (1881) (Angola, Magungo).

Xenocichla pallidigula Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. vii. p. vii (1897) (Ntebi).

Luchinde.

The collection contains two specimens, which I have compared with the type of *X. pallidigula*. This species ranges from Angola and Nyasaland to about 2° N. lat., and is replaced from the Niger to the Gambia by *A. flavicollis*

(Swains.), which differs only in having the throat and breast a shade darker.

In 'The Ibis' for 1896, p. 232, I expressed my views of the characters for separating the genus *Xenocichla* from its allies, and I may here follow up the subject to show why I place the present species in the genus *Andropadus*. Since I published my List of the Birds of the Ethiopian Region, I have found that the serration of the bill is a bad character for *Andropadus* (Cat. B. M. vi. p. 3), for it is not always present in *A. importunus*, the type of the genus, so I propose the following amended key for this and the allied African genera:—

- a. No distinct long silky plumes on the rump and flanks.
 - a¹. Bill deeper than broad, &c. *Xenocichla* (1857).
 - b¹. Bill not deeper than broad.
 - a². Bill *not* long and slender, with the culmen straight to the notch in the upper mandible, and the upward curve of the keel as great as the downward curve of the culmen.
 - a³. Tail with a strongly-marked white portion.
 - a⁴. Above olive, with large white spots. Beneath, with tail closed, entirely white *Ixonota* (1851).
 - b⁴. Above with no white spots *Baopogon* (1860).
 - a³. Tail with no strongly marked white portion.
 - c⁴. Greater portion of the bill dark.
 - a⁵. A distinct short crest of rounded feathers; rictal bristles long and stout; back and closed wings olive *Criniger* (1820).
 - b⁵. No crest.
 - a⁶. Beneath never uniform yellow. *Andropadus* (1831).
 - b⁶. Beneath uniform yellow; above uniform brown or olive; bill uniform dark grey or brown, like the tarsi and feet *Chlorocichla* (1881).
- a⁴. Greater portion of the bill pale.
 - c⁵. Overhanging membrane of nostril partially covered with small feathers *Trichites* (1860).

- d⁵. Overhanging membrane of nostril entirely bare *Ptyrticus** (1883).
- b². Bill long and slender, with the culmen straight to the notch in the upper mandible, and the upward curve of the keel as great as the downward curve of the culmen *Phyllostrephus* (1837).
- b. With distinct long silky plumes on the rump and flanks. . . . *Rectirostrum* Reichen. 1893 = *Macrophenus* (1859).

Dr. Reichenow has kindly shown me the types of his *Rectirostrum hypochondriacum* and *R. zenkeri*; the former agrees perfectly with one of Du Chaillu's specimens of *Macrosphenus flavicans* Cass. in the British Museum, and Dr. Reichenow agrees with me that his *R. zenkeri* is probably a female or young bird of the same species.

29. EREMOMELA POLIOXANTHIS.

This species has hitherto been known only by the type specimen, which was shot by Mr. T. E. Buckley in Swaziland, and is now in the British Museum.

30. CISTICOLA ALTICOLA, sp. nov.

Fife.

Entire ear-coverts and head above the line of the gape uniform deep rufous; back of neck, back, and upper tail-coverts uniform ashy grey, with a slight brownish tinge on middle back; wings brown, with a grey shade on the coverts and narrow palish edges to the quills. Tail of twelve feathers, long, and rather slender, uniform brown, with no dark sub-terminal mark, but with white ends to the feathers, extremely narrow on the centre pair, widening out considerably towards the outer ones; cheek below the gape, chin, throat, breast, under tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts white, with the flanks and thighs greyish; inner webs of the quills with partial white edges: bill black; legs pale brown, possibly flesh-colour. Total length 5·6 inches, culmen 0·5, wing 2·25, tail 2·7, tarsus 0·8.

Cisticola alticola may be placed in a key to *Cisticola* somewhat in the following manner:—

* *Pyrhurus* Cass. 1859, type *P. scandens*, nec *Pyrhura* Bp. 1859.

a. Back perfectly uniform, not streaked.

*a*¹. Tail-feathers with dark subterminal marks.

*a*². Crown rufous, contrasting with the colour of the back (lores never rufous like the crown).

*a*³. General colouring of upper parts ashy brown. } *chubbi.*
angusticauda.

*b*¹. Tail-feathers with no dark subterminal marks.

*b*². White on tail confined to the ends of the feathers.

*b*³. Entire head above the line of the gape bright rufous *alticola*

*c*³. Forehead rufous, remainder of crown brown, like the back; lores and feathers round the eye dull white *rufifrons.*

31. ERYTHROPYGIA ZAMBESIANA.

32. CICHLADUSA ARCUATA.

33. CICHLADUSA BOCAGEI.

Cossypha bocagii Finsch et Hartl.; Shelley B. of Afr. i. no. 1166.

Crown grey; a partial white eyebrow surmounting a black patch in front of the eye; back and wings olive-brown; remainder of plumage bright orange-chestnut, with the centre of the breast white. Total length 6.5 inches, wing 3.25.

Hitherto this species was known to me only by the description and good figure of the type specimen (Bocage, Orn. Angola, p. 259, pl. ii. fig. 1), which was met with at Biballa, in Benguela, and I do not know of any other specimen having been recorded. It is not a true *Cossypha*, but has the tail entirely uniform orange-rufous, a well-marked character of *Cichladusa*.

34. COSSYPHA HEUGLINI.

35. TARSIGER JOHNSTONI.

36. TURDUS LITSITSIRUPA.

Luchinde, Ikawa, Fife. Six adults.

37. TURDUS LIBONIANUS.

Fort Hill.

38. MONTICOLA ANGOLENSIS.

Fort Hill.

This species is apparently abundant throughout Benguela

and Nyasaland, and Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall has recently presented to the British Museum a male and female from Salisbury, in Mashonaland, in May and July, at 5000 feet altitude. He remarks :—“ Bill and legs blackish, iris brown. The stomachs contained small coleoptera, grasshoppers, and black ants.” He shot the male off the summit of a high tree, and found the female feeding on the banks of a stream, but when disturbed she flew into a tree.

39. *SAXICOLA LIVINGSTONII*.

40. *THAMNOLEA ARNOTTI*.

Ikawa.

This species is here recorded from Nyasaland for the first time. It ranges southward into the Transvaal, westward into Benguela, and northward into the Uniamwesi and Ugogo countries.

41. *MUSCICAPA GRISOLA*.

42. *HYLIOTIS BARBOZÆ*.

Hyliota barbozæ Hartl. J. f. O. 1883, p. 329; Sousa, Jorn. Lisb. 1888, p. 222.

Hyliota violacea (nec Verr.) Sharpe, Cat. B. M. iv. p. 248; id. ed. Layard's B. S. Afr. pp. 336, 836 (1884).

The collection contains an adult pair of this species, probably from the Mambwe district. Otherwise the species is known to me only by specimens from Benguela.

J. and E. Verreaux's description of their *H. violacea* from the Gaboon agrees perfectly with *H. flavigastra*, and not with *H. barbozæ*, as the following key will show :—

- a. A large patch of white on the wing-coverts.
 - a¹. No white showing beyond the wing-coverts.
 - a². Above glossy violet or blue-black *flavigastra*.
 - b². Above brownish black, with little or no gloss *australis*.
 - b¹. Two inner quills with white outer edges *barbozæ*.
- b. No white on the wing *nehrkorni*.

43. *PLATYSTIRA PELTATA*.

Ikawa.

44. *ELMINIA ALBICAUDA*.

Ikawa.

45. TERPSIPHONE PERSPICILLATA.

46. HIRUNDO MONTEIRI.

Luchinde and Fife.

47. EURYSTOMUS GLAUCURUS.

48. CORACIAS CAUDATUS.

Fife.

49. MELITTOPHAGUS MERIDIONALIS.

Fife.

50. UPUPA AFRICANA.

Mambwe district.

51. IRRISOR CYANOMELAS.

Ikawa.

52. BYCANISTES BUCCINATOR.

53. CORYTHORNIS CYANOSTIGMA.

54. HALCYON SWAINSONI.

Halcyon swainsoni Smith, S. Afr. Journ. 1834, p. 143 (S. Africa).

Halcyon pallidiventris Cab. J. f. O. 1880, p. 349; Sharpe, Cat. B. M. xvii. p. 235; Shelley, B. Afr. i. no. 1616.

It is strange that the earlier name of *H. swainsoni* for this bird should have been so long overlooked.

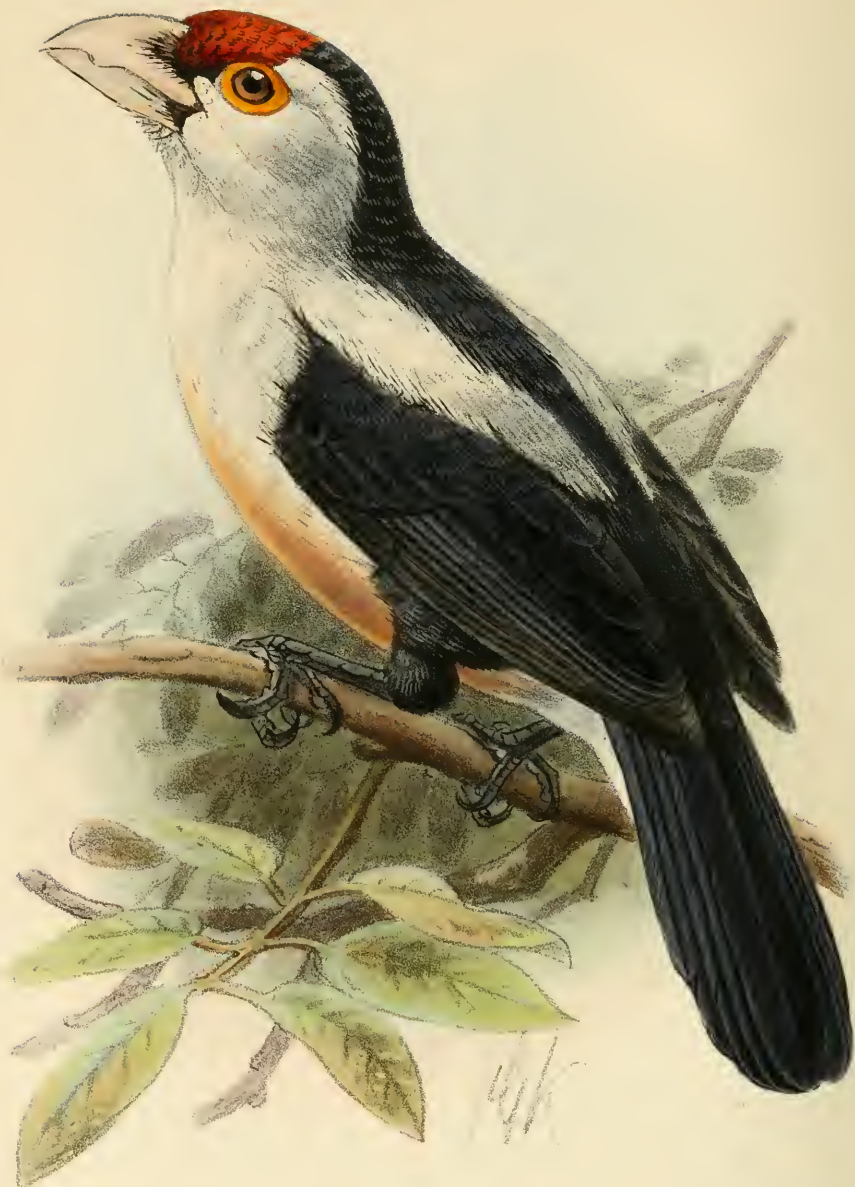
55. HALCYON CHELICUTENSIS.

Kwilomba, near Fife, on the Stevenson Road.

56. COLIUS AFFINIS.

Ikawa and Fife.

This is the common E. African form of *Coly*; it ranges from Nyasaland, about 14° S. lat., northward into Shoa and westward to the Albert-Edward Nyanza. It is replaced southward from the Shiré district to the Cape of Good Hope by *C. striatus*, and northward by its very near ally *C. leucotis*, which is apparently a local Abyssinian form. To the west *C. nigricollis* replaces *C. affinis* in the Congo district, the Nyam-nyam country, and the Camaroons.



J.G. Keulemans del et lith.

Mintern Bros imp.

MELANOBUCCO MACCLOUNII.

57. *TURACUS LIVINGSTONII*.

Ikawa.

58. *GYMNOSCHIZORHIS LEOPOLDI*.

Luchinde.

The collection contains five specimens of this Touracou, of which two are immature. These immature birds differ from the adults in having the sides of the forehead and bare portion of the head brown instead of black, the chin and upper throat being thinly covered with a dark brown down.

59. *CHRYSOCOCCYX KLAASSI*.

60. *INDICATOR INDICATOR*.

Fife.

61. *MELANOBUCCO MACCLOUNII*, sp. nov. (Plate VI.)

Luchinde, Ikawa, Fife.

Above brownish black, with the forehead and front half of the crown glossy crimson-shaded scarlet, and with a very broad white band from the side of the neck down the side of the upper back. A large bare space round the eye pale (reddish brown in dried skins), has the posterior half surrounded with white, which colour extends over the cheeks, ear-coverts, sides of neck, throat, under tail-coverts, and most of the under surface of the body, but the lower chest and abdomen are strongly washed with bright orange-pink; the feathers on the sides of the chest are long, broad, and pointed, and faintly tinged with pale yellow; sides of abdomen and the thighs black, like the lower back; under wing-coverts mostly white, and the quills have partial narrow whitish inner edges. Next to the bill, in front of the bare skin of the face, cheeks, and chin, are small black patches furnished with stiff bristles, directed forward. Bill buff; legs dark reddish brown. Total length 7·2 inches, culmen 0·8, wing 3·4, tail 2·6, tarsus 0·85.

Melanobucco macclounii may be introduced into the key given Cat. B. xix. p. 17, thus:—

a. Bill pale, not black.

c¹. Abdomen orange-red ; under tail-coverts white ;
throat white.

a². Sides of head and neck ashy brown ; no white on
the back *levaillanti*.

b². Feathers on the sides of the head and neck and
the sides of the back white *macclounii*.

62. MELANOBUCCO TORQUATUS.

Mpata and Fife.

63. CAMPOTHERA ABINGDONI.

Ikawa.

64. CAMPOTHERA SMITHI.

Fife.

65. DENDROPICUS ZANZIBARI.

Ikawa.

66. MESOPICUS GRISEOCEPHALUS.

Ikawa.

67. PŒOCEPHALUS MEYERI.

Fife and Luchinde.

Although this is the first time *P. meyeri* has been recorded from Nyasaland, the species ranges from Benguela, Damaraland, and the Transvaal northward into Abyssinia.

68. SYRNIUM WOODFORDI.

Ikawa.

The one specimen in this collection is the most rufous form I have seen of this species, which ranges throughout Eastern Africa northward from Natal, and includes *S. nigricantius* Sharpe, from Mpapwa, which is the darkest variety I have seen. This species is represented in West Africa by *S. nuchale* Sharpe, a fairly distinct rufous form, with a near ally (*S. bohndorffi*) from the Nyam-nyam country. Dr. Reichenow (in Werther's 'Die mittl. Hochl. Deutsch-Ost-Afr.') has lately proposed to recognize three other East-African races under the titles of *S. sualicum*, *S. umborium*, and *S. zanzibarium*; but, with the fine series in the British Museum, I have come to the conclusion that *S. woodfordi* from Eastern Africa varies considerably in the shade of plumage without losing its specific characters.

69. GLAUCIDIUM PERLATUM.

Karonga.

70. BUBO LACTEUS.

Bubo verreauxi Bp.; Ogilvie Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 487
(Nyika Mt.).

This large Owl is generally distributed over tropical and South Africa.

71. HALIAETUS VOCIFER.

72. ASTUR POLYZONOIDES.

Ikawa.

73. ACCIPITER OVAMPENSIS.

Fife.

The collection contains an immature specimen in the brown and white plumage of this rare and little-known species. It is the nearest African representative of our Common Sparrow-Hawk, *A. nisus*.

74. POLYBOROIDES TYPICUS.

75. IBIS ÆTHIOPICUS.

76. BUTORIDES ATRICAPILLA.

Luchinde.

77. ARDETTA PODICEPS.

78. TANTALUS IBIS.

Luchinde.

79. PLOTUS LEVAILLANTI.

Luchinde.

80. SARCIDIORNIS MELANOTA.

Luchinde.

81. PTERNISTES CRANCHI.

82. FRANCOLINUS COQUI.

Luchinde and Ikawa.

This species, here recorded from Nyasaland for the first time, ranges over South and East Africa generally, into

Benguela on the west, and nearly to the Equator in East Africa.

83. *GRUS CARUNCULATA.*

Luchinde.

The collection contains a beautiful specimen of this fine Crane. It ranges over Africa south of Nyasaland and Benguela.

84. *PHYLLOPEZUS AFRICANUS.*

85. *LOBIVANELLUS LATERALIS.*

Luchinde.

86. *STEPHANIBYX INORNATUS.*

Luchinde.

87. *CHARADRIUS PECUARIUS.*

88. *ÆGIALITIS HIATICULA.*

89. *ARENARIA INTERPRES.*

90. *TOTANUS NEBULARIUS.*

91. *TOTANUS STAGNATILIS.*

92. *TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS.*

Luchinde.

93. *NUMENIUS ARQUATUS.*

94. *NUMENIUS PHEOPUS.*

95. *HIMANTOPUS HIMANTOPUS.*

Karonga.

96. *ÆDICNEMUS VERMICULATUS.*

Luchinde.

97. *CURSORIUS TEMMINCKI.*

Luchinde.

98. *RHINOPTILUS CHALCOPTERUS.*

Luchinde.

99. *GLAREOLA PRATINCOLA.*